

# DEMOCRATIC BANNER

LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1851.

## Election of Judges.

It should be remembered that this important election will soon be upon us, and every voter should be prepared to cast a judicious vote. This, we are glad to see; is to be no contest for the success of partisan schemes, but is to be decided entirely upon the merits and qualifications of the aspirants. There are ten candidates for the Supreme Bench—many of them possessing eminent qualifications for the office. Some are Whigs and some are Democrats. But as to their political persuasions, we hear no enquiry. For the election of our Circuit Judge, there will be no contest. Judge Wells, the present incumbent, has given general satisfaction during the time he has been acting in that capacity, and will be elected without opposition. He is a gentleman of sterling integrity, a sound lawyer, and makes a most prompt and efficient officer.

In regard to the Supreme Court, without any desire to disparage the claims of others, we must say, the legal acquirements and sound judicial mind of Judge Napton, in addition to his honesty, industry and enlarged experience, peculiarly fit him for the important trust, which for many years he has filled with signal ability and honor. Judge William Scott is also a gentleman of fine attainments, and makes an able and enlightened Judge. He was very improperly removed two years ago, by the one man power, and he deserves to be reinstated by the people, for whom he had acted as an honest and impartial officer. The published opinions of Napton and Scott, entitle them to an elevated rank among the jurists of the land. And to them perhaps, more than to any others, are we indebted for the character and standing of the judicial decrees of the State of Missouri.

Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis, is a lawyer of distinction, whose reputation and acquirements entitle him to much consideration in the coming election. These three men associated on the Supreme Bench, Missouri might well be proud of her judiciary.

Judge P. H. McBride, who is well known to most of our citizens, is also a candidate, and enjoys the reputation of having made an able and efficient Judge. Many of his published opinions, whilst acting as Judge of the Supreme Court, exhibit deep research and a familiar acquaintance with the law.

There are others who are favorably known as practitioners, and who, if elected, would probably be able to render a faithful discharge of their duties.

## Plank Road Meeting.

Recollect that a big plank road meeting will be held at Bowling Green on Friday next. It is expected that the company will make efforts to organize on that day, or some day shortly thereafter, preparatory to a beginning of the work. A small amount of stock is yet wanted, when it is contemplated the subscription will be amply sufficient to complete the road from here to Bowling Green. It is quite likely that some stock will be taken on the day of the meeting. There should be a large number present. Let those who have already subscribed attend, in order to encourage and promote the objects of the meeting. Those who have not yet taken stock, should be there availing themselves of so favorable an opportunity to enrol their names on the books of the company.

FOURTH OF JULY.—This great anniversary was appropriately celebrated by the citizens of our county. At Frankfort, there was a barbecue, where a large number of persons attended. Judge Fagg delivered an oration, which is spoken of in the highest terms. At Prairieville, a large audience assembled in the Church to hear an able and eloquent oration delivered by Col. Minor. In the evening a ball was given by Col. Nalley, which passed off in the most pleasant and agreeable style. The Coalition party at Bowling Green, given by Mr. Blain, could not have been excelled. We speak advisedly when we say, it was decidedly the party of the season. The ladies (bless their souls) were more charming than usual. All were gay, happy and delighted. Fanatics may talk of dissolving the Union, but who would not rather think of consummating a union upon an occasion of this sort?

It has at last been ascertained that George Galphin, the recipient of the \$190,000 under the administration of Gen. Taylor, and the allowance of whose claim placed in the pocket of Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War at that time, so handsome a fortune, was a most famous toy of the American revolution—that he lived with the Indians of Georgia, traded with them, and cheated them out of a large fortune, that when the revolution broke out he joined the British, and with his Indian allies and various cut-throats and scoundrels, became the terror of the whole country around him.

The River.—After rising nearly 12 inches during last week, has now commenced receding in good earnest. It is falling from 60 to 65 feet, and we hope may continue to fall until it gets within its banks.

## Pennsylvania Politics.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania have renominated Johnson for Governor, and by so doing, have committed themselves to the Free Soil doctrines of the North. As Mr. Webster said by the nomination of General Taylor, it was one "not fit to be made." The Whigs of that great State, by this act, have separated themselves from Mr. Clay and his friends. They have taken a position antagonistic to the doctrines of all the conservative men of their party. Notwithstanding the convention adopted a resolution declaring its willingness to stand by the Compromise Measures, yet its action loudly proclaims a contrary doctrine. Gov. Johnson, in his speech before the Convention, applied the term "kidnappers" to those who are willing to aid the southern man in retaking his fugitive slave, and enforcing his rights under the Constitution—speaks of the repeal or amendment of the fugitive slave law as desirable, and only submits to it because "law and order" requires it at his hands, and uses terms of contempt and ridicule for those who have taken the side of the Union and the Constitution. Gov. Johnson was known to be opposed to these measures, by his whole course of conduct during his present term of service. The Legislature of his State, at the last session, passed an act repealing the obnoxious law on its statute book, which refused the authority of State officers, and the use of its jails for the safe keeping of fugitive slaves. This law had been justly complained of by the southern states, as an act unfriendly in its character and violative of the spirit of the constitution and the laws of congress. The legislature, animated by that kind feeling which can alone preserve the Union, determined to repeal the ill-advised and objectionable act, and replace the state in the elevated position she should occupy as the "keystone of the arch" of the Union. This law Governor Johnson refused to sign, and gave it a pocket veto, thereby defeating its enactment. Proclaiming his opposition to the law, he is renominated, and his sentiments are enthusiastically cheered by the convention.

Resolutions in support of the fugitive slave law, were introduced and voted down by a majority of about three to one.

The Democratic Convention took strong grounds in favor of the whole series of compromise measures, and obtained from Col. Bigler, their nominee for Governor, a clear and decided declaration, that if elected, he would carry out their provisions to the faith. It is well known that without a full execution of the fugitive slave law, by which southern men may enjoy the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution, the Union will be unable to withstand the shock. The exasperation of the south will be goaded and driven beyond the bounds of longer forbearance. The issue, then, in Pennsylvania is, Union or disunion! We hope the result may prove favorable to the honor of the State and the interests of all.

The Canton (Mo.) Reporter says, that not more than half a crop of wheat will be raised in North East Missouri. That it has been injured by fly, rust, scab and cheat—whilst the continued wet weather has greatly injured the growing crops of every description.

Monitor of the West.—We have received a No. of this new paper published in St. Louis, tri-weekly, in French and English. It is edited by Salard de Lane Marquatt and Charles C. Rozier. It is neatly gotten up, and we wish it much success.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, being asked whether he was for or against the Bloomer dress, replied: "We are decidedly a short dress man. It is not in our power to pass much time with the ladies, and we wish during our brief opportunity, to see as much of them as possible."

Counterfeit Coin.—Gold dollars, quarter and half eagles, well calculated to deceive the best judges, are in circulation in different towns and cities in the East. Business men should be on their guard, as the operations of trade will bring them west.

Mr. Webster in his Abingdon speech in 1848 used the following language: "Suppose now that all of us who are whigs should go and join the Free Soil party, what would be the result? Why so far nothing would happen, but that the whig party would have changed its name. That would be all. We should be there exactly upon the same principles upon which we have already stood: but then they propose to go further, and do that which I agree would be a great change—that is to put Van Buren at the head of the whig party." Mr. Webster is said to be good authority among the whigs, about this time.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.—A five per cent. call will be made upon the stockholders on the 19th. This looks like business.

## A Good Sign.

The Jefferson Inquirer responds favorably to the remarks we uttered a few weeks ago, in endorsing the sentiments of an article from the St. Louis Times, in relation to the "Duty of the Democratic party," and the necessity of its re-union. The Inquirer desires a union of the party, and says that if brought about it must be both divisions abstaining from abuse and denunciation of each other, by giving up prejudices against men and uniting upon principle. It should have gone further and said prejudices for and against men. The man who caused the division of the party can never be an element of its union. Nevertheless, as far as it goes, we hail this conciliatory spirit of the Inquirer with pleasure. It is an evidence that the "long and bitter war," with which the party was threatened is not to be prosecuted; and that peace and unity are to take the place of wrangling and division.

We have heard a rumor that he who presents the only real obstacle to a union of the party has left the State, not to return. We are now encouraged to believe this is true. We trust it is; and if so, the next election will witness the Democratic party of Missouri united and triumphant.

We take the above from the Hannibal Courier of the 3d inst. It is upon a subject deeply interesting to the Democratic party. Every member of the party must deeply regret the dissensions and heartburnings, that have caused the prostration of its principles in this State. Nothing but a continued defeat can attend the present state of affairs. We conceive it to be the duty of individuals and presses, who pretend to desire the advancement and promotion of the principles which lie at the foundation of the republican faith, to shake off the foolish prejudices which drive them into error, and to assume a position recommended by reason and fortified by truth. Family quarrels are invariably the most bitter and revengeful. When the cords of friendship are broken, hatred of the most vindictive character frequently ensues. In proportion as the former attachment was strong, so the strife often becomes the more deadly. Then it is that truth loses its way for a moment, and error rules supreme. Passion and prejudice assume a dangerous power, and the mind, blinded and goaded on by their evil promptings, resolves to seek its objects regardless of consequences.

The real cause of the dissensions existing in the party, is now removed. We believe that cause is removed forever. A contest about men is always attended with a departure from principle, and a departure from principle will invariably result in the defeat of any political party that becomes involved in the error.

The friends of Col. Benton were really opposed to many of the views advanced by him in the last canvass. All disliked the arrogance and haughtiness of his demeanor, and the impetuosity of his temper. But few coincided with him in his wild denunciations, prompted rather by private revenge, than a conscientious duty to the public. But seeing nothing in the beginning of the controversy, which they regarded of sufficient importance to cause them to abandon him, their feelings became enlisted in his favor, and the contest waxing warm by opposition, his future errors were overlooked, and the dangerous vortex of Free Soilism, to which his public course was rapidly tending, was thus entirely undiscovered. He has now withdrawn from among us, and it remains for the party to re-unite upon principle, disregarding him as all other men.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—On Tuesday, 1st inst., the new postage law went into effect, and hereafter the price of transporting letters and papers through mail is greatly and effectually reduced. Letters not weighing over one ounce are at the rate of 3 cents, if pre-paid, 5 cents if not pre-paid—and double these rates for every additional half ounce.

Weekly papers circulate free in the county wherein they are published. Out of the county, and not over fifty miles, five cents per quarter; over fifty and not exceeding three hundred, 10 cents per quarter; over three hundred, and not exceeding one thousand miles, 15 cents per quarter; over one thousand and not exceeding two thousand miles, 20 cents per quarter; and so on in proportion. Semi-weekly double, tri-weekly, treble and daily, five times as much.

By this arrangement country subscribers will receive their newspapers at little or no cost. We hope to see a reform pervade the whole reading community, and a more liberal and extended patronage extended to the press. We are living in the midst of an intelligent and commercial community, and it behooves each and every one of us to keep pace with these times of improvement and go-aheadism, if desirous of succeeding; and where can this information be better acquired than through the Press!

We learn from the St. Charles Chronicle that the cholera is raging at Cottleville, in that county. The health of the city of St. Charles is good.

## Correspondence of the Banner.

Notes by the Way.

May 20th, '51.—Monticello Seminary.—Workmen now placing the iron rails on the track between Alton and this point. The engineer informs me that the grade of the R. R. from the depot at Alton for the first mile is 70 feet, and that an immediately succeeding section is still steeper. An 18 ton engine, he says, can draw 160 tons up a 70 feet grade to the mile, at rate of 15 to 20 miles per hour. Ripe strawberries on table here. Green peas and beans on S. B. yesterday. Weather oppressively hot, both day and night.

S. B. Prairie State, Peoria, Ill.—Peoria Lake a much smaller body of water than the maps had led me to expect, notwithstanding the extraordinary rise of water which at this time (June 1) washes the piers of the bridge across it, 20 feet above low water mark. The little towns and houses on the low banks of the river below, are mostly one story under water; but Naples, the present western terminus of the road, (and where I saw a train of cars come in from Jacksonville and Springfield,) Mercedora, Beardstown and Pekin were high and dry. Peoria is a smaller town, and the buildings are not so large and costly as I had supposed, but its location is delightful, and nature seems to have exerted herself in surrounding it with the most lovely landscape.

Yesterday mercury got up to 85° in the air, and 70° in the water at Naples. To-day at 9 A. M., 70 in the air, and 71 in water of the river. At 5 P. M. we reached LaSalle and Peru, two towns on the north side of the river, extending some miles along the bold elevated bank, thinly scattered houses and no well defined line of demarcation to tell us where Peru ends and LaSalle begins. Fare to this place \$5 a piece, accommodation good enough; but traveling on this river will make a Missourian proud of our Keokuk Packets. Here I learned that the roads had been rendered nearly or quite impassable by the rains, and took Canal Packet "Prairie State," for Chicago, 101 miles, over which we floated, by horse power, in 22 hours. This is a noble ditch, designed originally for a Ship Canal, and cut on the north section 18 feet deep through beds of regularly stratified rock, for the purpose of getting below the level of Lake Michigan. This plan, after incredible labor was wasted, was abandoned, and huge pumps, propelled by two steam engines of 12 monstrous boilers, are made to throw 13,000 cubic feet of water per minute from the Chicago creek, six feet high into the canal, when the feeder, on the summit level, some 15 miles from the city, gets too low, was substituted.

This Canal, passing through apparently an ordinary prairie formation, follows the bed of what must once have been a mighty river, which conveyed the waters of Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico, till it was dried up by a union of the two lakes at the Straits of Mackinaw. The rocky banks of this ancient river stand boldly out, running parallel with each other, deeply marked with water lines, resembling much the eastern shore of the Mississippi above Alton, but the distance from one bank to the other proves that this must have been a much larger river than the Mississippi.

Chicago.—Here for the first time I witnessed a specimen of plank roads, otherwise streets paved with plank. Drays and carriages pass so noiselessly that one accustomed to the din and clatter of St. Louis, can hardly realize that he is in the midst of one of its great commercial rivals. Weather has grown cold, winter clothes indispensable—water in Chicago creek 60° in the lake near by 54.

June 4th.—Took passage on steamer Sultana, which they say cost \$95,000. Weather cold—ranging all day from 48 to 52.

June 5th.—Off Shiocton, we have touched at Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee. Air has been to-day about as it was yesterday, and the water near the shore 52.

Evening.—30 miles south of Manitowish, one shore of the lake just discernible. Air 49, water 39—wind still northerly. A man just jumped overboard, in a fit of delirium tremens. His grave is deep and cold, and his late a lesson to all who dare trifle with themselves by a "temperate" use of a once fashionable though useless luxury.

6th June.—Mackinaw.—Early in the morn, air 48, water near the island 46. Apple trees putting out their leaves, but saw no blossoms. Strawberries and red currants in bloom. Blossoms of red cherries timidly looking out of their envelope, as if in fear of a visitor from the north pole. Vegetation of all kinds, trees and shrubs appear sickly and small.

Saint Clair River.—Have passed through another great inland sea, Lake Huron. Weather foggy most of the way. Barometer ran down to 29 inches on the lake, and Capt. Appleby, consequently, was on the alert for a squall, tho' I think 29 cannot be much below the true range of the instrument here, as we are near 800 feet above the level of the ocean. Temperature of air near midway between this and Mackinaw at noon 43, water 42. It is remarkable that it has been a little colder at noon most of the time on the lakes than at sunrise, and that air and water are usually about the same temperature.

Both banks of this beautiful river are dotted with houses, mills, ship yards, &c., with well cultivated farms in the rear; but prejudice need have no part in convincing the traveler that Jonathan gives higher evidence of industry and enterprise than John Bull, who owns the farms and villages on the left side of the river.

Stopped at the town of China, to take in Coal. Here saw men barrelling up fish, resembling the Mackinaw Trout, and a small fish in shape and color of the celebrated White fish, but not half as large. Trout I saw that weighed 50 pounds, but these picked, as they call them, would not weigh five, but I saw the trout as small. They sell them here, when pickled, at \$4.50 per bbl.

Head of St. Clair Lake.—Here we have an enchanting prospect before us. One is reminded of the fabulous story of the Elysian Fields. The mirror-like surface of the lake is dotted with islands, rising scarcely above the water itself, quite as level, and covered with the richest verdure; while in the distance, on the west shore of the lake, stretching off to the south as far as the eye can reach, continuous villages or cottages of snowy whiteness deck the apparently narrow lawn contiguous to the water, while rich umbrageous and unbroken forest in the back ground towers majestically above the lovely

scene. Air at noon on this lake, Saturday, 7th, 60—water 59. In the river above the above appearance continued on the west shore the whole length of the lake, but Queen Viccy's, i. e. the East margin of the lake, eyes could only reach a part of the time.

Detroit.—A noble town at the south end of lake and 18 miles from Lake Erie. To reach down the river from Detroit, water 60 at 66 at 4 P. M., the warmest weather I have seen since we left Peoria. Below Malden (U. C.) water in Lake Erie 62—near the place of "Peoria's victory" 62. I happen to think it was hotter here on a certain 10th September.

Sunday 8th.—Half way between Cleveland and Buffalo; just passed through a thunder squall. The swells of the Lake, crowned with "white caps," exhibit a magnificent spectacle. Water off Barcelona 57, air 60 at 6 P. M. We came into this Lake we met, as we did near Chicago, great numbers of majestic sailing ships, some with three masts, brigs, schooners, &c. I counted 18 at one view near Chicago.

Mr. Editor:—Can you tell us what has become of the ordinance once passed by our city fathers, in regard to hogs generally? I recollect that about 12 months since a great fuss was kept up, between the hog and anti hog parties in town, and that finally, the constable, backed by strong authority, triumphed over all opposition, and penned them up, to the great relief of decent people.

Unless this ordinance has been repealed, I would like to urge upon those interested (the officers) to reassume the good work of penning up, knocking down and dragging out the swine.

This is no place for them and the longer it is tolerated, the worse the matter becomes until ultimately the town will become a perfect hog pen. It is difficult to travel the streets, without running foul of swine or plow handles! What is the use of sprinkling lime and adopting other sanitary regulations, whilst the streets are filled with hogs to produce more filth?

SENEX.

COL. BENTON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, of the 7th inst., gives the following account of the present employment of Col. Benton:

Col. Benton has returned to this city from Missouri, and is engaged upon a political history of the United States for the last thirty years, including an inside view of the politics and politicians for that period—beginning with the Missouri Compromise, and ending with the late Senatorial election in Missouri. It can hardly fail to be an interesting work, particularly the secret history of the annexation of Texas, the election of John Quincy Adams, the defeat of the Bank, and the defeat of Van Buren in the Baltimore Convention of '44.

If he tells the truth about his own course and tergiversations, it will at least prove an acceptable offering to the young politicians of the country as a fearful warning, that his example should not be followed by them.

The Hannibal Courier says that the cholera is not half so alarming in that city as represented abroad. We are glad to be assured of this fact, for it was generally understood, that all who were spared in Hannibal, were deserting the place, and "running for life."

IMMENSE FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT.—We are in possession of the name of a party who is charged with having committed a fraud on our General Government, under which he has obtained nearly a half a million of dollars without a shadow of right. The whole evidence by which he obtained this immense sum, he is stated to have confessed, was false, and the Government are now in possession of the information which will probably lead to the arrest of the guilty party, who is about to leave the country for Europe. For prudential reasons we suppress for the present the name of the party implicated.—[N. Y. Express.]

The Crops.—The Muscatine Enquirer says: "The wheat and oat crops look remarkably well, and if nothing yet befall them, a good turn out may be relied upon by our energetic farmers. The corn, so far as we have seen, looks 'down,' though should the season yet prove a favorable one, there will no doubt be an abundance."

Wheat Crop.—The Springfield (Mo.) Advertiser says: "The wheat harvest has never been so rich as the present season in this portion of country. The weather has been very dry and pleasant, so that the crop has been well secured. The past week has been a busy and interesting one for the farmer."

## Think on Me.

Oh, think on me when thou art gay,  
When friends shall on the seas;  
When pleasure crowds around thy way,  
And siren charms beguile.

Oh, think on me when all is bright  
And beautiful to thee;  
When thy fond heart beats with delight,  
Bestow one thought on me.

One lingering thought oh give to me,  
Till I am all thy deep devotion;  
Till I am all thy tumult of thy heart,  
And calm thy wild emotion.

For these alone this heart shall beat,  
For these these tears shall flow;  
And thy fond name I'll oft repeat,  
When sad with many a woe.